

AC 4598

County of Anglesey



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the year 1962

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H.

D.I.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

County of Anglesey



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the year 1962

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H.

D.I.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

To :

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the fifty-first annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1962.

There are certain matters to which I think your attention should be drawn particularly.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for Anglesey was 51,430, a decrease of 280 compared with the mid-year population for 1961. The birth rate was 18.3 per thousand population compared with 17.4 last year. The stillbirth and infant mortality rates continue at a favourable level in comparison with the national figures.

The Development of Health and Welfare Services

According to Circular 2/62 (Wales) of the 23rd January, 1962, the Health Committee reviewed the development of health and welfare services during the next ten years. This paralleled the "Hospital Ten Year Plan." When the plans for the health and welfare services come to fruition then the people of Anglesey will have the assurance of knowing that ample provision has been made for their needs in these services.

Smallpox

On page 21 will be seen the figures for smallpox vaccination for 1962. Due to outbreaks of smallpox in Bradford, London and South Wales in the early months of the year, there arose an unprecedented demand for vaccination. In Anglesey alone the increase was 780 per cent. over 1961. Fortunately no complications ensued, but two cases vaccinated elsewhere were diagnosed as suffering from generalised vaccinia and admitted to an isolation hospital.

Tuberculosis

As will be seen on page 24 in the report of the Chest Physician, the number of notifications of tuberculosis have increased in each of the last two years. This is an indication that the battle against this dreaded disease is by no means over, despite the great strides already achieved. This is indication that eternal vigilance and not complacency is the only attitude to ensure the eradication of tuberculosis.

Fluoridation

During the year "The Report of the Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the results achieved after five years" was published. Anglesey was one of the trial areas and the

first to introduce fluoridation in the United Kingdom. Approximately half the island received fluoridation, i.e., the Gwalchmai zone, whilst the control area is the Bodafon zone. The main findings were that fluoridation decreased the percentage of decayed, missing and filled teeth by over 50 per cent., and that no evidence of harm from fluoridation had been discerned despite continuous vigilance.

The findings are conclusive evidence that when the trial has finished, it would be beneficial to extend fluoridation to the whole of Anglesey.

Staff

As mentioned in the report for 1961 my predecessor, Dr. G. Wynne Griffith, left the services of the Council on the 31st March, 1962, and I took up duties in Anglesey on the 14th May, 1962.

It is with considerable regret at the time of going to Press with this report I have to record the sudden death of Mr. Maldwyn Jones, a Senior Administrative Assistant in the department. Mr. Jones had given almost continuous service in the Anglesey health department for 28 years.

Acknowledgments

I am glad to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, including the St. John Detachments and the British Red Cross Society. In particular I would like to mention the voluntary workers at the infant welfare clinics—a group of enthusiastic workers about whom we hear very little but who undertake valuable services. I would pay tribute to Mrs. M. Mothersole, of Beaumaris, who retired because of ill-health from the post of voluntary secretary of the Beaumaris clinic after many years service.

It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. A. B. Groves) and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the district medical officers of health, the assistant county medical officers, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation.

I particularly want to thank Mr. H. Betts, my Chief Administrative Officer, who has been largely responsible for compiling the material for this report.

I welcome, too, the opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me since I took up my appointment.

I am

Your obedient servant,

September 1963

T. A. I. REES, County Medical Officer.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popula- tion</i>	<i>Rateable Value (1.4.62)</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough	3,135	1,920	27,985
Amlwch Urban	4,494	2,940	54,189
Holyhead Urban	730	10,320	104,942
Llangefni Urban	2,510	3,100	45,693
Menai Bridge Urban	824	2,070	26,509
Total Urban Districts	11,693	20,350	259,318
Aethwy Rural	52,352	10,490	66,234
Twrcelyn Rural.....	53,865	7,890	60,461
Valley Rural	58,784	12,700	114,744
Total Rural Districts	165,001	31,080	241,439
Total Administrative County.	176,694	51,430	500,757

**Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1962*

Product of 1d. rate for County 1962-63 £1,943

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2

YEAR 1962	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		FOG
Month	Mean dly. rainfall mms.	No. of Wet Days	Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine	Sunny days	Mean Max. day Tem.	Mean Min. Day Tem.	No. of days fog record- ed.
January	3.4	16	2.1	5	46	39	6
February	1.4	10	2.7	4	46	39	0
March	1.5	8	5.1	13	45	33	1
April	1.2	10	6.9	14	52	41	7
May	2.0	10	7.6	12	56	45	4
June	1.4	7	6.9	10	60	49	2
July	1.4	9	6.0	7	63	53	2
August	2.6	14	5.2	4	62	53	0
September	2.3	10	3.7	6	60	51	1
October	1.3	7	4.3	8	58	47	8
November	3.3	12	1.6	3	50	42	1
December	1.9	12	2.4	7	45	37	0

The main feature of the year was the high rainfall and lack of sun, especially during the summer months. Only two months (March and April) were really sunny. Fog was about as prevalent as in the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 942 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 18.3 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from Table 3, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	16.1	15.5
1954	15.9	15.2
1955	15.3	15.0
1956	16.0	15.6
1957	16.1	16.1
1958	16.3	16.4
1959	16.7	16.5
1960	17.0	17.2
1961	17.4	17.4
1962	18.3	18.0

Illegitimate live births accounted for 37 out of the total of 942 live births (or 3.9 per cent. of the total).

The illegitimate birth rate is thus 0.72 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the graph opposite, which gives for comparison the corresponding trend and rates for England and Wales.

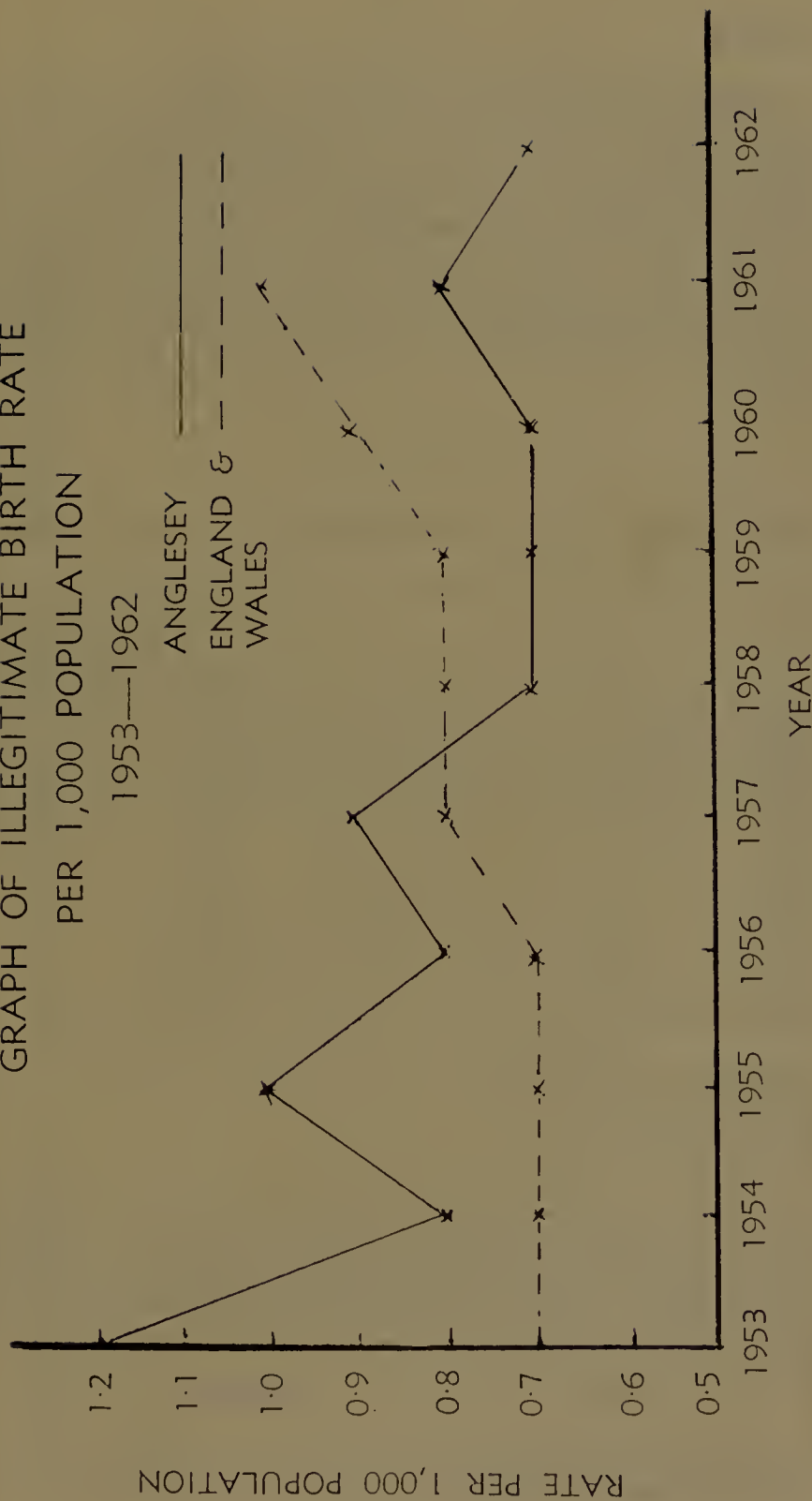
GRAPH OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

1953—1962

ANGLESEY

ENGLAND &

WALES



Stillbirths

Stillbirths during the year numbered 16, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.31 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.33. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 4 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 4.

STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	17	22
1954	25	23
1955	28	23
1956	28	23
1957	28	22
1958	20	22
1959	28	21
1960	19	20
1961	20	19
1962	17	18

Infant Mortality

There were 22 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 23.4 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 20.7 per 1,000 live births. There were no deaths of illegitimate infants. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 corresponding live births was therefore :—

Legitimate : 23.4

Illegitimate : 0.0

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 5.

Table 5.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	33	27
1954	28	25
1955	43	25
1956	23	24
1957	24	23
1958	17	23
1959	18	22
1960	18	22
1961	20	22
1962	23	21

Neonatal Mortality

It is convenient when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year of life. The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county.

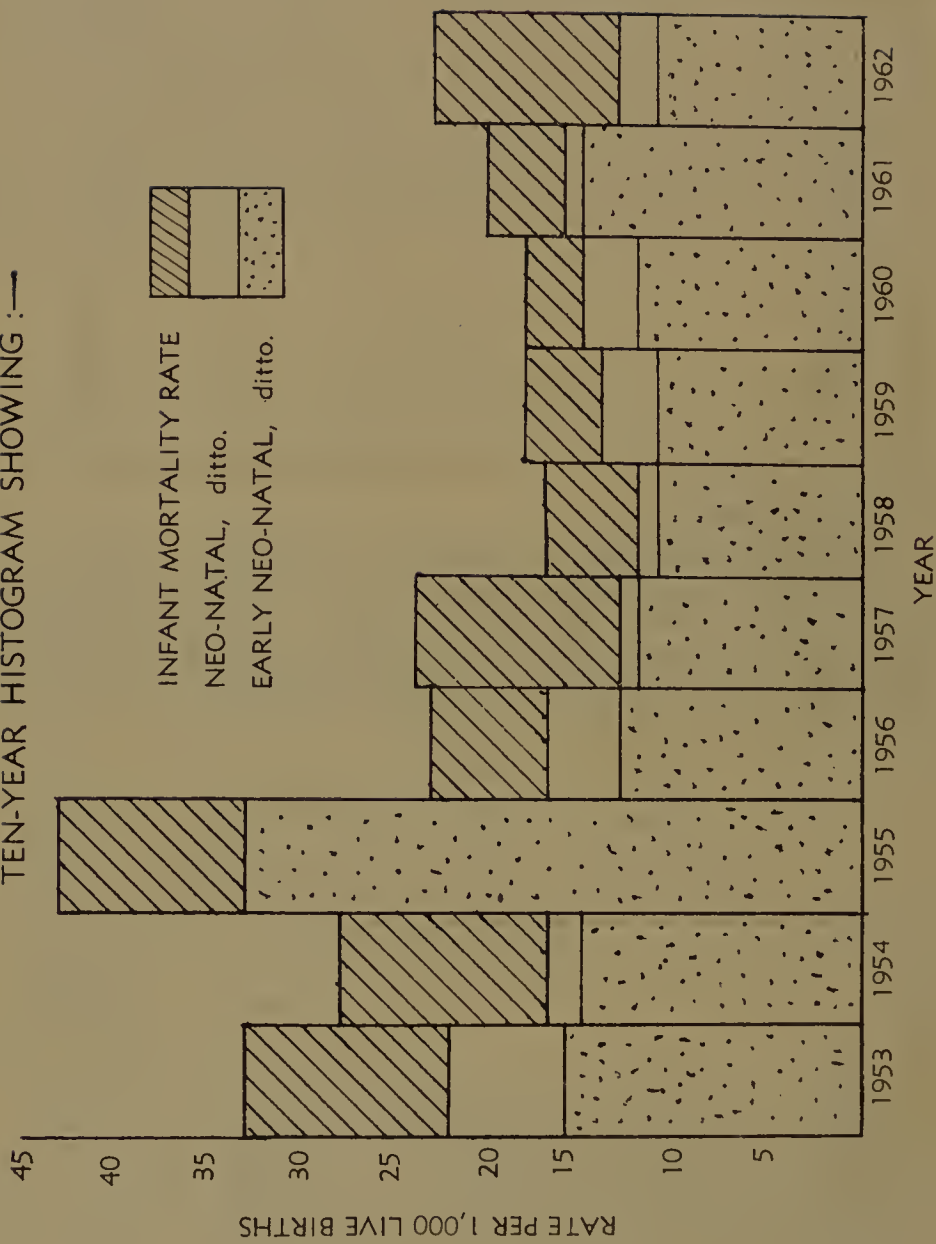
Table 6.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	22	18
1954	17	18
1955	33	17
1956	17	17
1957	13	16
1958	12	16
1959	14	16
1960	15	16
1961	16	15
1962	11	15

TEN-YEAR HISTOGRAM SHOWING :—



Maternal Mortality

There was 1 maternal death during the year. Table 7 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 7.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
		<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	1	1.2	0.8
1954	1	1.2	0.7
1955	2	2.5	0.6
1956	1	1.2	0.6
1957	—	—	0.9
1958	—	—	0.4
1959	1	1.1	0.8
1960	1	1.1	0.4
1961	—	—	0.3
1962	1	1.0	0.3

General Mortality

There were 736 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.9. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a corrected death rate of 12.7 per cent. per 1,000 population.

Tables 8 and 9 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by age at death and by county district respectively.

There were 23 more deaths in 1962 than in the previous year.

Compared with 1961, the number of deaths from various types of cancer increased as did those due to vascular causes. Particularly notable was the increase to 29 from 21 of deaths due to cancer of the stomach. A welcome reduction, however, was shown in deaths due to influenza and accidents.

Table 8. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1962

CAUSES	MALES						FEMALES						Total				
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	0-	1-	5-	15-		25-	45-	65-	75-
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	29
11 Cancer of lung	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	24
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	13
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
14 Cancer of all other sites	1	1	—	—	2	11	16	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	14	13	76
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16 Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	8
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	29	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	49	130

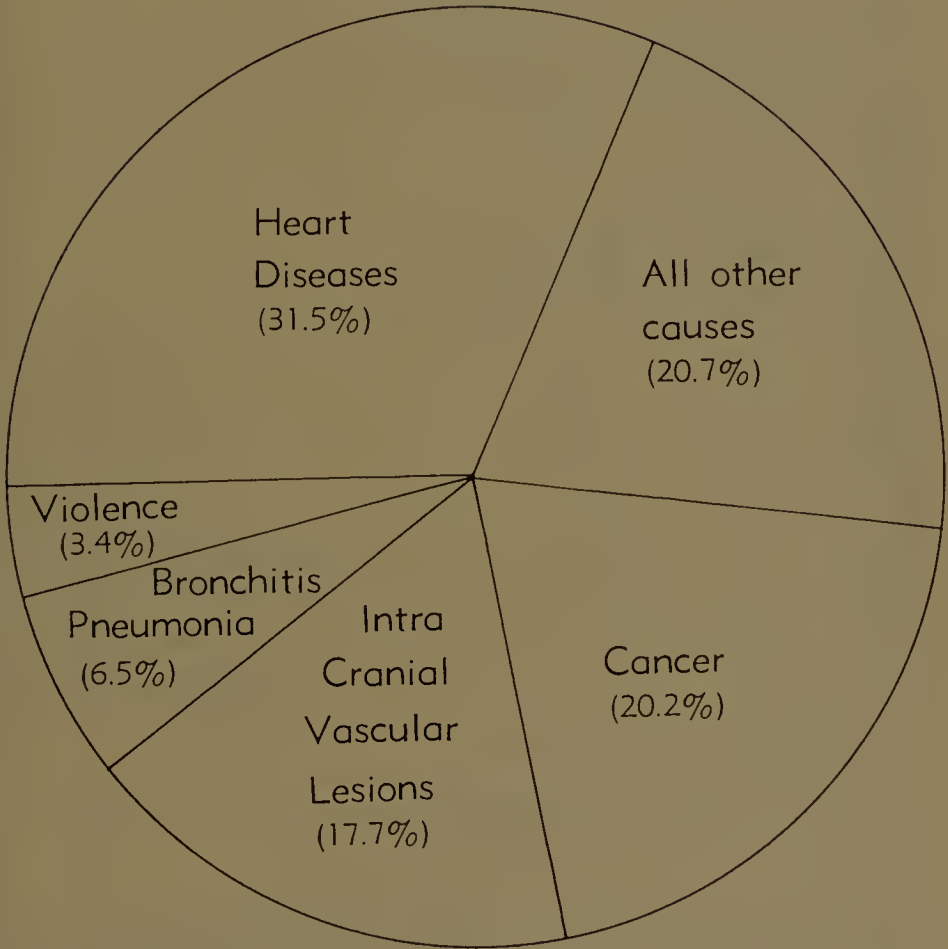
Table 9.

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS
1962

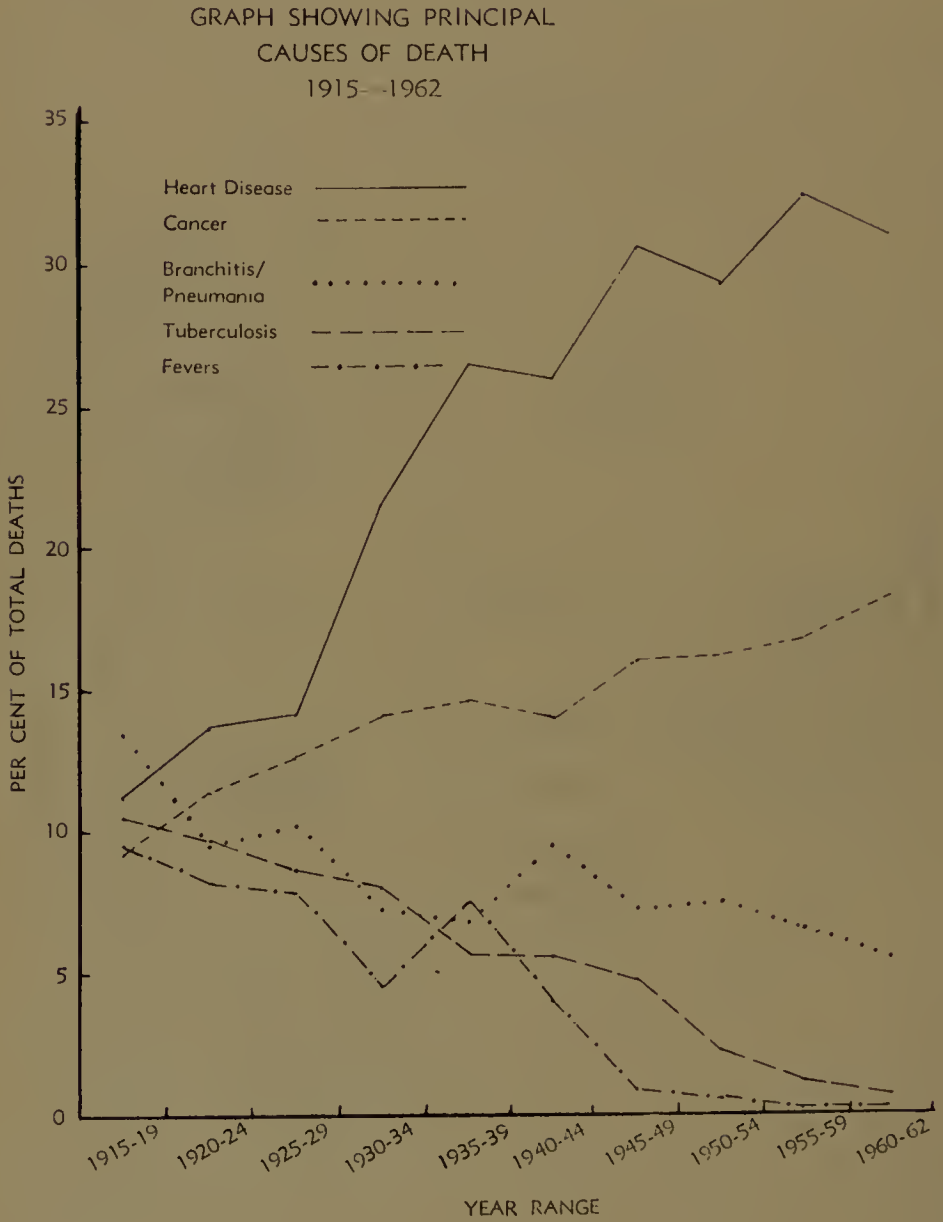
CAUSES	<i>Amherst</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Ilolyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Tirrecllyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
10 Cancer of stomach	3	2	5	—	3	5	7	4	29
11 Cancer of lung	1	2	5	2	—	5	4	5	24
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	4	13
13 Cancer of uterus ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	5
14 Cancer of all other sites	5	1	16	1	4	20	15	14	76
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
16 Diabetes ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	8
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	5	32	2	3	28	16	36	130
18 Coronary disease, angina	8	4	27	1	7	19	15	19	100
19 Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	3	1	—	5	3	—	12
20 Other heart diseases	10	8	24	1	7	34	19	17	120
21 Other circulatory diseases	1	3	7	4	3	6	3	13	40
22 Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
23 Pneumonia	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	12
24 Bronchitis	2	1	8	3	3	8	5	6	36
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	7
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	6
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1	12	6	2	16	8	19	67
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	5
34 All other accidents	1	—	3	—	3	1	3	5	16
35 Suicide	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	43	32	159	26	39	163	116	158	736

The Main Causes of Death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given diagrammatically below.



The following graph shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.



EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 10 and 11 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

Table 10.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

DISEASE.	URBAN					RURAL			Total
	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Turceilyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	1	1	15	—	19
Dysentery	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	10
Acute pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Ac. poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	6	—	2	114	12	95	90	75	394
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In Table 11 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

Apart from measles, the incidence of infectious diseases was again at a very satisfactory low level. There was a slight rise in the number of cases of dysentery, whilst scarlet fever showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. An epidemic of measles which started in 1961, mainly in the Holyhead area, continued into 1962 and affected other parts of the county. There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria or smallpox. This is the 13th year in succession in which no confirmed cases of diphtheria have been notified and the 16th consecutive year in which no death has occurred of this disease. There is no doubt whatsoever that this very satisfactory state of affairs is the result of widespread immunisation and vaccination.

Table 11.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1953-62

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	49	99	21	28	10	50	27	12	22	19
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	1	2	1	2	1	14	—	—	1
Dysentery	63	3	22	12	45	14	3	27	2	10
Pneumonia	10	21	9	6	7	7	5	4	2	2
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	5	4	4	6	3	1	—	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	2	5
Erysipelas	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	763	159	938	204	54	1143	653	39	391	394
Whooping Cough ...	144	168	158	32	5	2	89	27	19	—
Ophth. Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	59	2	1	8	1	3	3	—	1
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malaria*	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Contracted abroad.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 12, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years.

Table 12.

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1953/62
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1*	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and Polioenceph.	1*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enceph. Leth.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	4	9	7	2	10	4	11	1	7	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

* Inward Transferable Death.

In addition there was one death from lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

Venereal Disease

Details of the work done at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic and at the St. David's Hospital for Anglesey patients are as follows :

Table 13.

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal Conditions</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Cases	—	—	9	2	18	3
Early	—	—				
Late	1	—				
Congenital	—	7				
Old Cases and transferred Cases	23	19	7	3	7	5
Defaulters :						
For treatment and/or observation	5	6	3	—	—	—
Total remaining	15	11	3	—	6	—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council's proposals under this heading provide for vaccination and immunisation against the following diseases to be made available to the public :

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus.

B.C.G. vaccination is referred to in the section of this report dealing with tuberculosis.

As reliable antigens become available so new courses of injections are recommended. This calls for a revision of the programme of injections which is devised to afford the fullest measure of protection for our children. Such a revision was undertaken in 1962 and our arrangements were altered to take account of the best and most recent scientific advice. The programme of protective measures which is now recommended is as follows :

The expectant mother	...	A course of Polio injections.
At age 2 months	...	Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus
„ 3 „	...	Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus
„ 4 „	...	Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus
„ 6 „	...	1st oral Poliomyelitis vaccine
„ 7 „	...	2nd oral Poliomyelitis vaccine
„ 8 „	...	3rd oral Poliomyelitis vaccine
„ 15 „	...	Smallpox vaccination
„ 18 „	...	Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus
„ School Entry	...	Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster, Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine Booster
„ 10 years	...	Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster
„ 13 years	...	Tuberculosis (B.C.G. Vaccination).

A personal record card setting out this programme has been prepared and is issued to all mothers of babies.

Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) continues to be the most popular form of protection against these diseases, and 685 children during the year received protection in this form.

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 14.

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED in 1962

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlwch	97	141	238
Beaumaris	53	82	135
Holyhead	827	534	1,361
Llangefni	124	160	284
Menai Bridge	79	87	166
Aethwy	258	396	654
Twrcelyn	329	531	860
Valley	641	520	1,161
Total.....	2,408	2,451	4,859

The above figures compare with the figures for 1961 of 414 primary vaccinations, and 208 re-vaccinations, making a total of 622 vaccinations in all. 1962, therefore, showed an increase of 780 per cent. in the number done as a direct result of the outbreaks of smallpox in England and South Wales in the early part of the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

788 children were immunised during 1962 as follows :

Table 15.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>No. immunised :</i>
1962	272
1961	345
1960	37
1959	14
1958	16
1953-57	95
1948-52	7
Prior to 1948	2
TOTAL	788

In addition 1,520 children received a "boosting" dose during the year.

Whooping Cough Vaccination and Tetanus Immunisation

The number of children protected against whooping cough and tetanus during the year 1962 was :

Table 16.

<i>Year of birth</i>	<i>No. vaccinated against Whooping Cough</i>	<i>No. immunised against Tetanus.</i>
1962	272	272
1961	344	344
1960	37	38
1959	14	59
1958	4	51
1953-57	15	58
1948-52	—	5
Prior to 1948 ...	2	8
TOTALS ...	688	835

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued steadily throughout the year. In May oral or “Sabin” vaccine was introduced and has almost completely replaced “Salk” Vaccine.

The following table gives details of the number of persons who received protection against poliomyelitis.

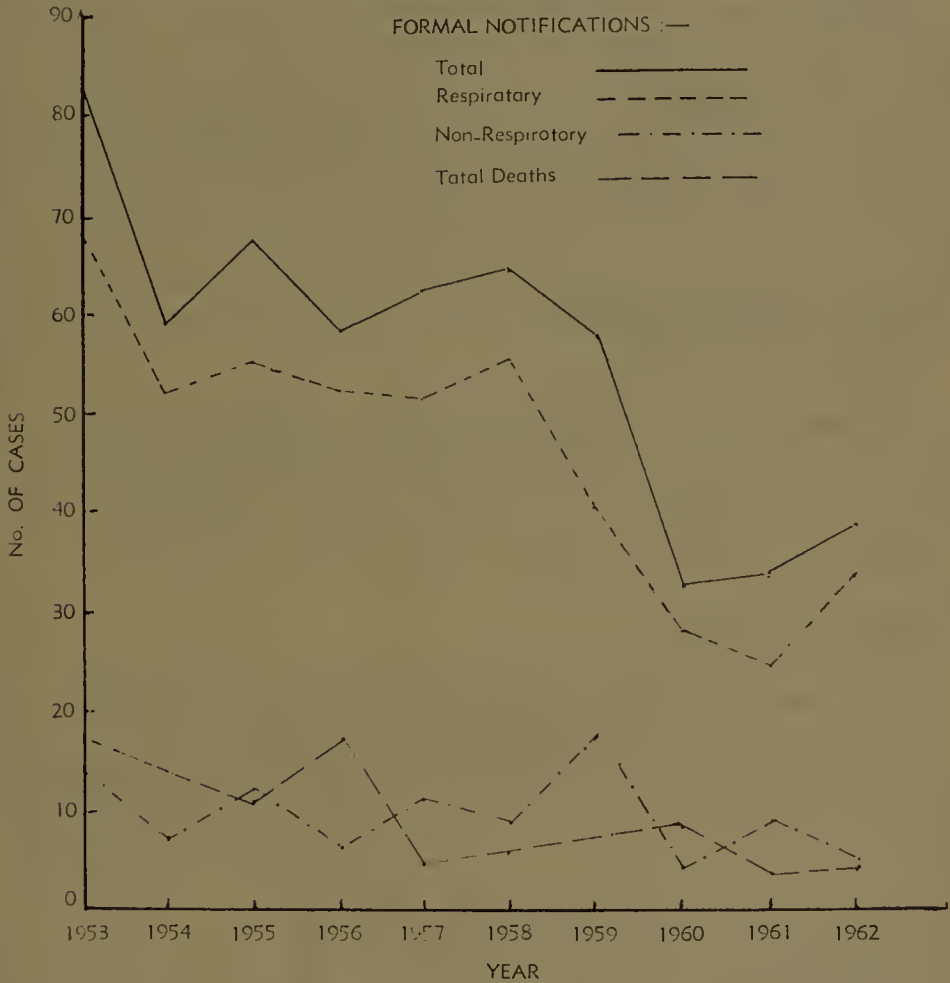
Table 17.

No. who completed primary course of Salk Vaccine ...	690
No. who completed primary course of Oral Vaccine...	206
No. of persons given 3rd injection of Salk Vaccine ...	1,155
No. of persons given 4th injection of Salk Vaccine ...	63
No. of persons given reinforcing dose of oral vaccine	
after : (a) 2 Salk doses	851
(b) 3 Salk doses	1,234

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-eight (33 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory) new notifications were received during the year and 4 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The trend of notifications and deaths over the past 10 years is shewn in the following graph.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1953-62



In addition 2 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases came to my knowledge during the year through the death returns ; one case was notified posthumously and 7 respiratory cases were transferred to Anglesey from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register decreased by 30 during the year.

Admissions to hospitals totalled 33 in 1962 and, as in 1961, there were no cases awaiting admission at the end of the year.

The following is the report of the Consulting Chest Physician for the area (Dr. J. Glyn Jones) :

"The statistics for 1962 give rise to satisfaction but do not justify complacency. The number of notifications has increased slightly in each of the past two years, and perhaps of greater significance is the fact that while in 1961 there were no tuberculin reactors among 112 child contacts, in 1962 there were 10 reactors out of 138. This means that, while the incidence of tuberculosis is still gratifyingly low, a small number of cases develop far enough to infect others before treatment is commenced.

There are now no beds for the treatment of tuberculosis on the island. This has released much needed accommodation for geriatrics and is a cause for satisfaction. Nevertheless this very fact engenders a degree of complacency not encountered elsewhere. Anglesey residents, seeing all their sanatoria gone, may well imagine that the disease has been completely eliminated, and so neglect to attend their doctor or the Mass Radiography Unit as they may have done in the past. Others, old standing known cases of infectious disease, resent being sent so far from their homes and do not come into hospital during exacerbations of disease, as they were wont to do when beds were available at Llangefni.

The position is only being held stable through the efforts of the Health Department on the preventive aspect. All the measures now in force will have to be maintained and even reinforced over the next few years if we are to avoid a possible increase in tuberculosis. In particular, especial vigilance will be required in those areas of the County where much imported labour can be expected to arrive."

Care and After Care

Table 18 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 18.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid</i>	<i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/62</i>
Amlwch	68	35
Beaumaris	94	33
Bodedern	67	33
Bodorgan	104	38
Holyhead	427	160
Llangefni	140	53
Llanfechell	98	30
Marianglas	53	30
Menai Bridge	124	32
Newborough	202	40
Totals	1,377	484

In addition the Superintendent Nursing Officer and her deputy paid 132 visits.

Shelters are still not popular and at the end of 1962 only one shelter was in use.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 6 cases during the year. In addition 14 cases, who did not qualify for a free issue under the Council's scheme, were assisted by the Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician.

During the year 212 contacts of 47 new cases (including "inwards transferred") were examined in this way.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

	1961	1962
New and transferred cases of tuberculosis :	37	48
Contacts examined :		
Children	112	138
Adults	53	74

B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 19 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 1,791 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

Table 19.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CONTACTS 1962

Age Group	Total Tested	Multiple Puncture		Vaccinated	Refusal of test and/or vaccination
		+ve	—ve		
Up to 5 years ...	74	3	71	127*	1
5-9 years.....	32	2	30	29	3
10 and over	32	5	27	27	1
Totals	138	10	128	183*	5

* Includes 56 vaccinations of new-born babies.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

In 1962 693 children aged 13-14 years attending schools in the county were offered B.C.G. vaccination. In addition to this a further 605 children who had missed the opportunity in 1960 and 1961 were given another chance to receive this protection.

At the request of the Board of Management of the H.M.S. Conway, a number at this establishment were also given B.C.G. vaccination.

The co-operation shown by the headteachers concerned and by the Chest Physician and his staff is gratefully acknowledged.

The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

Table 20.

	<i>Sec. Schools</i>	<i>H.M.S. Conway</i>
No. of consent forms sent out	1,251	—
No. of consents	708	82
No. tested	641	82
No. vaccinated	536	66

X-ray results

105 positive reactors were X-rayed (89 secondary school pupils and 16 cadets), but happily no cases of active disease were discovered among this group.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :

Table 21.

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
At Home	139	2
St. David's Hospital	541	13
Gors Maternity Home	245	—
Private Nursing Homes, etc.	6	—
Totals	931	15*

*In addition the body of a stillborn child was found on a beach in the county.

In 1962 85 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 149 deliveries, including miscarriages during the year. 27 were midwives' booked cases and 122 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 37 of these confinements.

Seven applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers ; six were granted.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 16 Midwives employed by the Council hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all. Three of these midwives are also trained to administer trilene.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air analgesia during the year was 54. In addition, pethidine was administered in 79 cases.

Trilene was given to 58 cases. Some form of inhalation anaesthesia was provided by midwives for 75 per cent. of all cases confined at home.

Medical Aid

During the year midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases on 16 occasions, and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor in one case.

Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home. Midwives are also instructed, subject to the patient's agreement, to inform the family doctor of the pregnancy.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1962 are given in Table 22.

Table 22

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Domicil- iary Con- finements</i>	<i>No. of ante-natal cases visited</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of Still- births Regd.*</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths Regd.*</i>
Amlwch	10	60	217	—	1
Beaumaris	9	54	208	—	—
Bodorgan	15	63	309	3	3
Holyhead	41	47	345	7	5
Llanerchymedd ...	4	31	121	—	1
Llanfechell	2	30	351	1	4
Llangefni	21	130	796	—	4
Llanddona	16	26	120	—	—
Marianglas	3	35	199	2	—
Menai Bridge	15	67	179	2	3
Newborough	13	69	269	1	1
Totals	149	612	3,114	16	22

*Note—The stillbirths and infant deaths registered are the total number for the district irrespective of where the confinement occurred.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

Holyhead	Weekly
Amlwch	Fortnightly
Llangefni	Fortnightly

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 23.

Table 23.

	<i>Number of Cases.</i>			<i>Attendances</i>
	<i>Ante-natal</i>	<i>Post-natal</i>	<i>Gynaecological</i>	
Amlwch	111	26	5	366
Holyhead	380	38	7	1,513
Llangefni	150	26	1	462
Totals	641	90	13	2,341

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1962 was 23.4 per 1,000 live births as compared with 20.0 in 1961. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 24.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1962

Cause	Age at Death					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cong. malformations.	—	—	1	1	—	2
Prematurity/Atelectasis.....	4	2	—	—	—	6
Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes	1	3	1	1	2	8
Cancer	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	5	5	2	4	6	22

Of the 22 infant deaths, 10 occurred within a week of birth. This gives an *early neo-natal mortality rate* of 10.6 per 1,000 live births. This figure, especially if combined with incidence of stillbirth to give a *peri-natal mortality rate*, gives an index of the hazards of pregnancy and parturition. The *peri-natal mortality rate* for 1962 was 27.6 per 1,000 total births.

Child Mortality

There was only one death (cancer) in the age group 1-15 years as compared with 16 in the previous year.

The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1962 were as follows :

a) Number of premature babies who were born :

(i) At home	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) In hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	51

(b)	Number of those born at home who were								
(i)	Nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Transferred to hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home :								
(i)	Who died during first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii)	Who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	Number of those born at home and transferred to hospital who survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Number of those born in nursing homes who survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f)	Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days...								46

Infant Welfare Centres

One thousand five hundred and seventy-six children were on the rolls during 1962 and the total attendance numbered 6,235, a decrease of 515 compared with 1961.

Details of the work done are shown below :

(1)	No. of centres provided at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(2)	No. of sessions held per month at centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(3)	No. of children who attended centres during the year and who were born in :								
	1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
	1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
	1960-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
									— 1,576
(4)	No. of children who first attended the centres during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
(5)	Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :								
	Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,089
	1 year but under 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154
	2 years but under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992
									— 6,235

Clinics are held at 13 places in the county as detailed in Appendix C.

As a means of ensuring the best use of skilled "woman power" the Council engaged two retired nurses to assist in the clinics thereby relieving health visitors of routine duties so as to allow them to devote more time to advising individual mothers.

In addition to the Council's clinics one "unofficial" clinic was supported during 1962 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At this clinic 109 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	168
From 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	145
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	400

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children

Details of dental services rendered to these priority classes are set out in Table 25 below.

Table 25.

	<i>Children under 5 years</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i>
Number seen	40	13
Number requiring treatment	34	13
Number treated	36	13
Number rendered dentally fit	13	8
Forms of treatment :		
Number of teeth extracted	58	30
Number of teeth filled	32	4
Number of Silver Nitrate Treatments	—	—
Number of scaling and gum treatments	—	—
Number of radiographs	—	2
Dentures supplied	—	6
General Anaesthetics	22	5

The following extracts are from a report by Mr. H. Levison, the Chief Dental Officer :

"The dental treatment return for 1962 shows that the steady expansion of the dental service for these priority classes which took place between 1959 and 1961 was not maintained during 1962. Dental care for children under five showed little increase over 1961 whilst there was a sharp drop in the amount of care for expectant and nursing mothers. Although this marked decrease may seem surprising at first sight, it was indeed expected and is attributable to changes made

under the National Health Service Act 1961. Prior to this enactment expectant and nursing mothers could obtain dentures free of charge in local authority clinics, whereas if they chose to have them through the general dental service they had to pay up to £5. When the amending Act took effect in May 1961, however, free dentures could be supplied by general dental practitioners as well as by local authorities.

This change was welcomed by the entire dental profession as it rectified a serious anomaly in the health services. The charge for dentures in the general dental service imposed a financial inducement upon patients to have their treatment in a local authority clinic rather than a general practice and thereby acted as a restriction on patients' freedom of choice of practitioner. Fortunately the National Health Service Act of 1961 removed this anomaly. The natural and expected result, however, was that many patients who would otherwise have sought treatment in our clinics because dentures are free were at last able to attend the practitioner of their choice and still enjoy the advantage of free dentures.

Pre-School Children

The amount of dental care provided for children under five was of the same order as 1961, the greatest difference being an increased number of extractions in 1962.

It is likely that this rise in the number of extractions is due to increasing public awareness of the excellence of our general anaesthetic service at Llangefni clinic, for which we are indebted to our anaesthetists, Dr. H. Edwards, F.F.A., and Dr. D. Rowlands, F.F.A."

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1962 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :

National Dried Milk, full cream	22,328
National Dried Milk, half cream	557
Cod Liver Oil	1,352
Orange Juice	7,983
Vitamin A and D tablets	602

Deafness in Young Children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing and Lady Ewing.

No new case attended during 1962.

No child under the age of 5 years was in attendance at a special school during 1962.

Phenylketonuria

This rare inherited disorder, which untreated gives rise to severe mental abnormality, can be detected at an early age by a simple test, which can be applied satisfactorily in the field. The health visitors now arrange to test the urine of all babies in their areas at the age of 4-5 weeks. I am glad to report that no case was discovered during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 26 and 27 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 26.

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>1st visit 0-1 yr.</i>	<i>Other visits to babies</i>		
			<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>1-2 yrs.</i>	<i>2-5 yrs.</i>
Amlwch	72	71	469	274	531
Beaumaris	83	79	631	516	695
Bodedern	110	101	823	396	433
Bodorgan	72	70	732	564	482
Holyhead	238	225	1,453	714	457
Llanfechell	46	43	654	303	663
Llangefni	95	95	666	438	461
Marianglas	51	56	711	272	633
Menai Bridge	82	86	1,052	285	491
Newborough ...	82	75	905	357	463
Totals ...	931	901	8,096	4,119	5,309

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :

Table 27.

Tuberculosis	1,377
Home-help Cases	591
Sub-normal cases	275
Miscellaneous	1,533
Total	3,776

One student health visitor was sent for training during the year.

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

<i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i>	6
<i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i>	4
<i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i>	5
<i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i>	1
<i>S.R.N.</i>	1

Table 28 shows the work done during 1962 in the separate districts :

Table 28.

<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch	151	3,032
Beaumaris	115	2,218
Bodedern	59	1,814
Bodorgan	52	1,185
Holyhead	279	6,540
Llanddona	70	1,595
Llanerchymedd	59	1,615
Llanfechell	107	1,800
Llangefni	147	2,156
Marianglas	166	2,228
Menai Bridge	80	1,978
Newborough	83	1,641
Totals	1,368	27,802

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 29

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
Medical	914	18,625
Surgical	446	8,714
Tuberculosis	8	463
Maternal Complications.....	—	—
Totals	1,368	27,802

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch each have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

Last year I remarked that the decline of the past few years in the work of the district nurses came to a halt, but that it was too early to forecast whether or not this would be maintained. My caution has proved fully justified as once again I have to report a decline in the amount of work done. In 1962 the number of patients decreased by 49 and the number of visits decreased by 2,191 as compared with the previous year.

679 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 15,338 visits (i.e., 55 per cent. of the total made) were to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 284 (or 21 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 15,460 visits being paid to these cases.

A small supply of disposable sheets was made available during the year for incontinent patients. This service proved most useful, especially in rural areas where laundry facilities are somewhat inadequate, and it is hoped to expand the service in the near future.

Our grateful thanks are due to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation for the financial assistance so readily given to provide "extras" for patients suffering from cancer.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 321 visits that were paid to 38 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid : air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 255 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 215 items in 1961 and 357 items in 1960.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by three whole-time home helps and by 71 part-time persons employed on a casual basis. The number of persons who received help increased in 1962 to 149 as compared with 140 in the previous year and 132 in 1960.

Of the 149 cases assisted in 1962 the largest group (99 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Tuberculous (3) cases by comparison were few in number. The remaining 47 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental subnormality, etc. 89 of the cases were receiving help in 1961 and continued to receive assistance in 1962.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service.

Staff

Since January 1961 the Council has a whole-time mental welfare officer. In addition the chief administrative assistant in the department and the superintendent registrar for births and deaths, Anglesey East, are also designated mental welfare officers for the purpose of removing patients to hospital. The whole-time mental welfare officer works in close co-operation with the medical and psychiatric social worker staff of the North Wales Hospital, Denbigh, and he regularly attends meetings there.

Dr. Michael Craft was appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as a Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Superintendent of the North Wales hospitals for subnormal patients. This appointment is a welcome one in that local health authorities in the area now have accessible expert advice for these cases. Dr. Craft conducts clinics in Holyhead and his advice and guidance has proved most beneficial to those patients who are in the community.

Survey of Mental Health Needs

The survey of mental health needs in a rural area, which is financed by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, continued throughout the year. The field workers are Dr. D. Alun Jones, Senior Registrar, and Mr. H. Lewis Miles, Psychiatric Social Worker.

Junior Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre in Holyhead is on a full-time basis and is staffed by a supervisor and her assistant. Children from as far away as Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Dwyran attend the centre, being conveyed there daily by taxis and the mini-ambulance. Un-

fortunately it has not yet been possible, on economical grounds, to provide transport for children from the North Western area of the county. At the end of the year 10 children were in attendance.

Statistics

The following tables show the number of patients admitted to hospital and under community care during the year.

Table 30.

CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

	M	F	Total
(a) <i>Arranged by Mental Welfare Officer :</i>			
Section 25 (Observation Order)	—	—	—
Section 26 (Treatment Order)	—	—	—
Section 29 (Urgency Order).....	4	13	17
Informal	—	1	1
Total.....	4	14	18
(b) <i>Arranged otherwise :</i>			
Informal	54	54	108

In addition, 2 sub-normal patients were admitted to hospital informally

Table 31.

NO. OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING 1962

Referred by	Mentally Ill.		Sub-normal		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners.	1	6	—	—	1	6
Hospital on discharge from in-patient treatment	5	7	—	—	5	7
Hospital after or during out-patient or day treatment	1	1	—	—	1	1
Local Education Authority Sec. 57 Education Act, 1944	—	—	1	3	1	3
Police and Courts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sources	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	7	15	1	3	8	18

Table 32

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE AT
31st DECEMBER

	<i>Mentally Ill</i>		<i>Sub-normal</i>		<i>Severely Subnormal</i>		<i>Totals</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Attending Day Training Centre	—	—	—	—	8	2	8	2	10
Resident in L.A. Home / Hostel	9	—	6	3	1	—	16	3	19
Receiving Home Visits	12	18	37	40	6	3	55	61	116
Total	21	18	43	43	15	5	79	66	145

The Mental Welfare Officer paid 593 domiciliary visits during the year in addition to visits to hospitals and clinics. In addition the health visitors continue to visit mentally subnormal cases, although it is anticipated that as the mental welfare services develop and staff increase, the health visitors will be relieved of this duty.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration and Staff :

Ambulances were stationed as follows : Amlwch (1), Llangoed (1), Llangefni (2) and Holyhead (3), including one mini-ambulance. Holyhead and Llangefni are fully manned throughout the twenty-four hours by whole-time staff. Part-time personnel cover Amlwch and Llangoed stations, and are on call day and night as required.

Statistics :

Statistics for 1962 are given in Table 33 overleaf.

During the year 10,804 patients were conveyed by ambulance and sitting car, a decrease of 3 per cent. on 1961, but the mileage again showed an upward trend, the total of 258,927 miles being 4.3 per cent. above the previous year. There are also general increases in the average mileage per journey, and the average mileage per patient carried as compared with 1961.

Table 33

AMBULANCE SERVICE 1962

	AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS		TAXIS	
	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys	Mileage
First Quarter	1,321	792	28,993	1,346	738	35,384
Second Quarter	1,384	775	28,392	1,227	736	34,857
Third Quarter	1,469	728	29,459	1,381	816	37,571
Fourth Quarter	1,336	701	26,466	1,328	798	36,085
	5,510	2,996	113,310	5,282	3,088	143,897
				12	12	1,720
AMBULANCES SITTING CARS						
Average mileage per journey			37.84			46.51
do. patient carried.....			20.56			27.24

WELFARE SERVICES

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions.

The duties referred to are :

(a) the provision of accommodation :

(i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;

(ii) temporarily and, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof.

(b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons. At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 42-44. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Llys y Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds), Park Mount, Llangefni (28 beds) and Garreglwyd, Holyhead (48 beds).

The extensions were completed at Garreglwyd so that 48 beds are now available. In addition, a male attendant was appointed who lives in the flat which is part of the extensions.

By the end of the year the waiting list had been reduced to 5 applicants.

Close and cordial relations existed throughout the year with the rapidly expanding hospital geriatric services. Several "exchanges of beds" were arranged to the mutual advantage of both services, and I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Penrhyn Jones the Consultant Geriatrician and his staff for their readily given co-operation at all times.

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 34.

	<i>Garreg- lwyd</i>	<i>Llys y Gwynt</i>	<i>Park Mount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residents at 1/1/62	44	20	25	89
Admitted	20	14	13	47
Discharged*	15	16	12	43
Died	3	1	1	5
Residents at 31/12/62	46	17	25	88

**Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.*

The services provided at the Old People's Homes included chiropody. Regular visits are now paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is a monthly film show given in each Home by a senior member of the department's staff.

The residents of the three Homes for the Aged greatly enjoyed the summer outing which was arranged for them again this year. They travelled through Caernarvon, and over the Llanberis Pass to Betws-y-Coed and Llanrwst, where tea was provided for them. The return journey was made along the coast, through Conway and Bangor.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1962 a total of six persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 35

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

	On 1.1.62	On 31.12.62
Males	52	55
Females	97	98
Total	149	153

Changes during the year :

New Cases registered	20
Deaths of persons on register	18
Transfers "In"	3
Transfers "Out"	1
De-certified	—

As will be seen from table 35 the number of registered blind persons in the county increased by four during the year. The number of observation cases increased by one (31 cases). These were also visited periodically by the home teacher. The majority are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31st December 1962 was as follows :

Table 36

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4	—
5-15	2
16-20	2
21-39	2
40-49	11
50-64	23
65 upwards	113
Total	153

One boy and one girl of school age are on the register; both are attending special residential schools for the blind. One youth who was accepted in 1961 for training in engineering at the Letchworth Training Centre commenced his training in January.

One man completed training in mat making under the Ministry of Labour Training Scheme at the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead. He commenced work in July as a journeyman matmaker at the same School.

Three blind persons were in "open" employment, two were employed as factory operatives and one as a business executive; there was also one female home worker.

The home teacher paid 1,461 visits to registered blind persons and 53 to observation cases during the year.

A number of articles made by pastime workers are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Summer outings were organised to Caernarvon, Llanrwst and Betws-y-Coed while, in addition to sponsoring them, the North Wales Society for the Blind provided funds for Christmas parties and gifts to each person blind. The Society also provided a birthday gift for seven nonagenarians.

The Llangefni Rotary Club provided two tape recorders mainly for the use of Welsh speaking blind persons. These have proved very acceptable and their generosity is greatly appreciated. Additional

tapes are in preparation for use. Two Talking Books have also been provided through the Nuffield Talking Book Library and they, also, are very much appreciated.

Two blind persons in the County have now been supplied with guide dogs both of which give great satisfaction and companionship to their owners.

Holidays were arranged for eight persons during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele.

Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 20 newly registered blind persons their condition was due to cataract in 8 cases. Four were considered to require treatment, and this has now been given in one case.

The condition in a further three cases was due to glaucoma; one was considered to require treatment. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Under the Council's scheme the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf continued to act as the authority's agents.

Details of the work done by the Society's officer are given below

No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1962	34
New Cases	2
Number died	—
Number left Anglesey	1
No. on Register at 31st December, 1962	35

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1962 :

Number of Deaf and Dumb : Adults	17*
Children	5
Number Deaf with Speech : Adults	12
Number Deaf/Blind with Speech : Adults	1
Total	35

*Including one person also blind

Chiropody

A chiropody scheme was introduced in May 1960 under which certain classes of persons are eligible to obtain treatment from the chiropodist of their choice selected from a number of qualified chiropodists who have agreed to serve on a panel for the purpose. The eligible groups are: persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

Treatment is normally available at the chiropodist's own surgery, but domiciliary treatment is granted for certain selected cases. A charge of 2/- per treatment is made in each case, the balance of the cost being met by the Council.

The service remained steady throughout the year with the county excepting for the north-western (Amlwch district) area, being adequately covered.

During the year 252 new cases were seen and a total of 1,498 treatments given. All these cases were persons of pensionable age. In addition, one expectant mother received one treatment.

Meals-on-Wheels

The provision of hot cooked mid-day meals on one or more days a week to elderly people living alone is arranged in this county in three ways. At Beaumaris and Holyhead, meals are provided by the W.V.S., the local committee having been assisted by an initial grant from the County Council. At Amlwch, the W.V.S. are responsible for the delivery of meals, but these are prepared in the canteen of the primary school (during term-time) or in the canteen of the Associated Ocel Company (during school holidays); 1,205 meals were supplied from the school canteen and 351 from the Associated Ocel Company. The welfare committee is responsible for meeting the difference between the charge made to the recipient for the meal and the cost incurred by the school meals service or of the company as the case may be. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily and it is regretted that anticipated extensions of this useful service have not yet materialised.

The service from Llys-y-Gwynt Home continued satisfactorily throughout the year, 989 meals being provided from this source. The staff at the Home are to be commended for their part in this good work.

Welfare of the General Classes of Handicapped Persons

The Council has a full-time social welfare officer since 1961, who has helped to develop the services for the general classes of handicapped persons during the year.

At the end of the year there were 81 persons on the register ; in addition, there were a further 146 handicapped persons whose names were placed on a supplementary register.

Social clubs have been organised under the auspices of the Anglesey Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons in Holyhead and Llangefni—both clubs proving very successful. Co-operation with voluntary bodies was maintained at a high level.

The Council continued its contribution towards the cost of a scheme for the instruction in crafts of homebound handicapped persons which had been launched by the Anglesey Branch of the British Red Cross Society. This has proved a great boon to a number of unfortunate people—27 domiciliary persons were helped during the year ; In addition, a further 21 persons received instruction in handicrafts in the two Social Centres.

The teacher also visited one of the Old People's Homes regularly, and several residents have taken up handicrafts as a result of her efforts.

It is with regret that at the time of preparing this report I have to record the death, after a long illness, of Miss Laura Evans the handicrafts teacher. Her contribution to the welfare of the handicapped was invaluable.

The Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons continued its useful activities during the year and a number of cases referred by the department to the society received practical help in a variety of ways.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Pasteurisation

There are two pasteurisation plants in the county and weekly visits of inspection (including milk sampling) are paid to both plants by the county health officer. He reports that both plants were well organised and adequately supervised throughout 1962.

301 milk samples were taken (264 T.T. pasteurised and 37 pasteurised). One sample failed the Phosphatase test.

500 milk bottle rinses were also examined, 441 of which proved satisfactory, 23 fairly satisfactory and 36 unsatisfactory. 32 churn rinses were examined of which 30 proved satisfactory, 1 fairly satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

47 swabs of different parts of the equipment of one of the plants were also submitted for examination, 2 of which proved unsatisfactory.

As from 1st October, 1960, the County Council have been responsible for implementing the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Licences to use Special Designations in respect of milk sold by them are issued to dealers on a five year basis, the date of the next renewal of all licences being 1st January, 1966.

No. of licences issued during 1962	49
No. of licences already issued	81
Total.....	<u>130</u>

“Report of the Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department upon the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and other allied duties.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) Compositional Quality of Food

During the year 132 samples of food as set out in the table below were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analyses :

<i>Food</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>	<i>Number “Not Genuine”</i>
Apples (dehydrated and tinned)...	2	—
Beverages	6	—
Bread and Cereals	5	2
Condiments	4	—
Confectionery	16	5
Egg Powder	4	—
Fish Products	2	—
Flavouring	1	—
Fruit and Vegetables (raw & tin- ned)	22	1
Fats	2	—
Jam	5	—
Meat products	28	1
Medicines	4	1
Milk and Milk Products	28	6
Soft Drinks	3	—
	<u>132</u>	<u>16</u>

The Public Analyst reported the following samples as being "Not Genuine" :—

(a) *Milk*.—A sample of milk submitted by a purchaser contained 19 per cent. added water. Formal samples taken on next and subsequent deliveries were reported "Genuine." Although no administrative action was possible, investigations at the pasteurisation plant indicated that, on occasions, inadequate precautions had been taken to drain the plant after cleansing. Only the first few bottles or cartons would have been affected. Technical advice was given and there has been no further cause for complaint.

Another sample was reported to contain 13 per cent. of added water. An "in churn" cooler, recently repaired, was found to be leaking. As this was a fault which would not have been noticed during use, a "caution" was issued.

A bottle of milk was found to have six larvae (similar to those of house-fly) adhering to the inside of the bottle. Proceedings instituted and fine of £25 imposed.

Three samples of milk containing sediment were dealt with administratively.

(b) *Evaporated Milk*.—Found to have an unusually high acidity resulting in an abnormal taste. Manufacturers withdrew all stocks of that code.

(c) *Confectionery*.—Four samples of chocolate confectionery were considered by the Public Analyst to have misleading labels applied, in that reference was made to alcoholic substances with none being present. In two instances the labels were amended. Proceedings were instituted in respect of one of the two remaining labels, but were not successful.

A packet of biscuits was found to contain a maggot. This was a complaint from a purchaser who was reluctant to be associated with legal proceedings. The biscuits were found to be from very old stock, all of which was destroyed.

(d) *Bread*.—A sample of sliced white bread was found to contain a number of brown stains, ascertained by the Public Analyst to have been "branny particles of wheat" arising probably from ineffective cleaning of the dough moulding machinery. Advice given.

The ingredients on packets of rye bread were incorrectly marked. Manufacturers have amended label.

(e) *Tinned Raspberries*.—Sample reported to contain 100 p.p.m. of iron. This is much higher than average and gave the fruit an unsavoury colour. All stocks withdrawn.

(f) *Medicines*.—A sample of halibut liver oil capsules was up to legal standard, but labelling did not comply with British Pharmacopoeia requirements. Labelling now amended.

(g) *Meat Products*.—A purchaser complained that a meat pie contained a fly. No action was taken because investigations indicated that the fly was more likely to have gained access in the purchaser's house than in the factory.

Whereas there seems to be a general decrease in the proportion of food samples reported as having been adulterated, it is to be regretted that there is an increase in the proportion of samples which are reported unsatisfactory because of deterioration through age or defective storage. While the main responsibility for this must rest with the retailer it should not be forgotten that he in his turn has to rely on the wholesaler and the manufacturer to ensure that he obtains the goods with the least possible delay and in the best possible condition. The packers of some perishable foodstuffs are alive to this difficulty and stamp their containers with either date of packaging or a date before which the contents should be used.

Insofar as this county is concerned, meat pies give more trouble in this connection than all other articles of food put together, and, from time to time, representations have been made to manufacturers to adopt the practice of date-stamping. In defending their decision to do nothing in the matter, two arguments are put forward: firstly, retailers not having sold all the pies by, say, the third day, might remove the wrappers and sell them as fresh, particularly where there are daily deliveries, and, secondly, if members of the public were buying such articles and saw them date-stamped, they would automatically buy those with the later date, which would mean that the retailer would be left with the previous day's delivery on his hands. The first objection could be quite easily overcome by requiring all such articles to be wrapped at the place of production and to be sold by retail only in the original wrapper. The second point is a matter for the trade, and is surely quite insignificant beside the need to eliminate any chance of food poisoning.

A report of the Food Standards Committee published during the year recommends that standards of minimum meat content should be laid down for different categories of canned meat products, and that an appropriate declaration should be required on labels and advertisements. The recommended minimum meat content for all meat pies is 25 per cent., and for meat and vegetable pies $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No mention has been made of the meat content of the sausage, and it appears that this will continue to remain one of our traditional mysteries.

(ii) Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 617 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for tuberculosis and brucella abortus. The 579 results received were classified as follows :

Negative results	560
Evidence of Tuberculosis	1
Evidence of Brucella Abortus	10
Void samples	8

In every case each positive brucella report was followed up by a restriction notice issued by the local health authority. At the end of the year there were two such notices in force. Whenever a positive brucella abortus report is received individual cow samples are taken with a view to detecting the offending animal.

The incidence of 10 positive brucella abortus results from 579 results (less than 2 per cent.) compares well with the average over the past five years (73 from 2,757 samples, or 2.6 per cent.). Even when regard is given to the fact that the majority of these results are from bottle rather than herd testing these results must be considered to be most satisfactory.

(iii) The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

During the year 1,072 samples of milk from retail supplies were submitted for examination. Of the 591 raw tuberculin tested samples 72 (12 per cent.) were unsatisfactory and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for further action. 481 samples of heat-treated milk (Pasteurised, T.T. (Pasteurised) and Sterilised) were also submitted. Three samples failed the keeping quality test and one the test for adequate heat-treatment.

(iv) Ice Cream

During the year 428 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The high standard reported last year has been maintained ; the samples being graded as follows :

Grade I—389 ; Grade II—30 ; Grade III—6 ; Grade IV—1 ;
Void—2.

(v) Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933-1941

At December 31st, 1962, 102 premises were registered for the sale of Poisons listed in Part II of the Poisons List. Regular visits failed to reveal any breach of the storage and labelling conditions.

H. A. THOMAS,
Chief Inspector."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing

Table 36 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1962, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 36.

District	*No. of houses built or under construction		Increase since 31 Dec., 1961		No. of Temp. Houses completed	Total No. of houses built or under construc'n per 1,000 population
	by council	by private builders	council	private		
Beaumaris Bor.....	152	7	11	—	30	98.4
Amlwch Urban	251	64	33	6	—	107.1
Holyhead Urban ...	758	90	21	12	62	88.2
Llangefni Urban ...	530	47	62	4	50	202.0
Menai B. Urban ...	106	210	—	26	—	152.7
Aethwy Rural	329	159	4	18	—	46.5
Twrcelyn Rural ...	252	310	9	55	—	71.2
Valley Rural	546	400	32	67	—	74.5
Totals	2,924	1,287	172	188	142	84.6

*Excludes temporary houses completed.

Table 37.

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Beaumaris ...	72	73	73	80	81	93	98
Amlwch	67	73	75	80	85	95	107
Holyhead ...	61	63	67	72	81	85	88
Llangefni ...	178	194	190	182	186	182	202
Menai Bridge	97	101	115	126	132	128	153
Aethwy	35	36	38	39	41	44	46
Twrcelyn ...	37	39	41	47	52	63	71
Valley	37	40	44	50	61	66	74

Water Supplies

The following information has been supplied by the County Water Engineer :

(a) *Development during 1962.*

Extensive mainlaying work was undertaken in Aberffraw, Amlwch, Brynteg, Benllech, Dwyran, Llanfechell, Llantrisant and Llansadwrn areas. Work commenced on a new trunk main from Traffll to Holyhead.

(b) *Lengths of water main laid in 1962.*

By Contract	9,942 lin. yards.
By Direct Labour	38,753 lin. yards

(c) *New Supplies.*

The following schedule shows the number of premises connected to the mains during 1962 :

Beaumaris	2
Amlwch	35
Llangefni	18
Menai Bridge	14
Holyhead	56
Aethwy	131
Twrcelyn	119
Valley	162
Total.....	<hr/> 537 <hr/>

(d) Work was commenced on extensions at Cefni Waterworks and on a modernisation scheme at Traffll waterworks.

Fluoridation

The treatment of the Gwalchmai zone continued without serious interruption throughout the year.

The control of the process depends on a number of independent checks :

- the volume of saturated solution fed into supply can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the weight of sodium fluoride fed into the saturator can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the level of fluoride in the mains water is estimated colorimetrically three times daily ;

(d) spot samples are taken in the distribution at weekly intervals for analysis by the Government Chemist.

The results of all these checks are analysed by the Government Chemist once monthly and a report made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

These reports during 1962 showed that the level of fluoride was being maintained steadily at 0.9 to 1.0 parts per million parts of water.

Report by the County Health Officer

"Water Supply Situation in the County

During the winter months the county main piped water supplies are sampled on the periphery of the distribution system at 14-day intervals, except for Holyhead supply, which is sampled weekly. There are 33 regular sampling points and should an unsatisfactory report be received sampling is immediately intensified in that area to discover the extent of possible pollution.

The Water Department is kept informed of all sample results as a routine measure and on receipt of information that an unsatisfactory report is to hand, immediate action is taken to ensure a wholesome supply of water in the affected area.

In fixing the sampling points due regard is had for the reserve water supplies, such as Maelog Lake, Rhosneigr and Plas Bach, Benllech, which are brought into use during peak demand periods of the year.

Routine samples of water are also taken from the private piped supplies in the county.

Table 38.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Supply.</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Classification</i>				
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cefni (County Supply) ..	1,316	26	13	9	1,364
Cemaes	7	—	—	—	7
Total	1,323	26	13	9	1,371

The unsatisfactory samples (Class III and IV) were widespread in distribution and time.

The causes were established under the following headings :

- (1) Mains coming into use for the first time.
- (2) 'Dead ends' on mains in need of flushing.
- (3) Burst mains.

The Water Department has now purchased a portable chlorinator and there should be a distinct decrease in the unsatisfactory sample results from the above causes.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food scheme of grant aid for the provision of a wholesome supply of water from local sources for farms that are too far from the mains piped supply continues and several farms are able to take advantage of the scheme as the county abounds in springs and wells of varying output. The scheme also provides grant aid for farms that are able to connect to the mains supply. Protective works around the sources, pump houses and high level storage tanks are erected and although the grant aid is meant to ensure a supply of water to the fields and farm buildings a useful side effect as far as the housewife is concerned is the provision of modern town amenities in the farm house, especially where electricity is also available.

Before the claim for grant for these water supply schemes can be paid, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requires a certificate from the Water Authority stating that the water is wholesome for domestic use.

Where applicants for registration and licences under the Milk and Dairies Regulations use water for dairy purposes from public wells, samples of the water are taken to test its suitability for such use.

Of 66 samples taken from wells and springs, both public and private, 27 proved to be satisfactory and 39 not satisfactory.

As the number of unsatisfactory samples may seem unduly high compared with the satisfactory results, it should be explained that all the wells in Anglesey are surface wells and it is inevitable that some contamination gets into them and also that many samples were taken from wells under construction and as exploratory samples to see if wells were worth protecting or reconstructing.

The owners of a large number of houses in the rural areas where no mains supply exist are improving wells, springs, etc., with protective works, building storage tanks and piping the water into the houses to provide for full sanitary services and domestic water

systems. The Improvement Grants made under the Housing Acts which are administered by the district councils have proved to be an incentive to carry out this type of work.

There are two private piped water supply schemes in the county—a military establishment and a holiday estate.

The water in each case receives some form of purification treatment and with the exception of the military establishment (which is under military control) the water is sampled regularly for bacteriological examination. The approximate number of people supplied by these schemes at peak periods of the year (excluding the military establishment) is 50.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 138

This section, as amended by the Water Act, 1945, enables the county council, by the powers delegated to them under Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1936, *inter alia*, to require the owner of a house to provide a supply of wholesome water in the house by connecting it to the local authority water mains.

The Council must be satisfied that there is not a wholesome supply of water piped into the house and that having regard to all the circumstances it is reasonable to require the owner to make the necessary provision.

As the network of mains extend and water becomes available, surveys of the areas supplied are made with a view to private dwellings being connected to the mains supply.

In cases where it is considered reasonable to provide a wholesome supply of piped water into the houses, an informal letter is sent to the owner of the house, and, where necessary, this is followed by a statutory notice.

There were no cases of enforcement of this section in default of compliance during the year.

Since 1954, when inspection of premises under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were commenced, to December 21st, 1962, there have been 89 cases of enforcement.

In accordance with the County Council's policy of encouraging voluntary connections to the mains, several follow up and reinspection visits were paid to the villages and districts where surveys had been completed.

The table overleaf shows the position from the date surveys were started in May 1954 to December 31st, 1962.

Table 39.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER SECT. 138—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Position as at 31st December, 1962

<i>Area</i>	<i>Year insp.</i>	<i>No. of properties considered suitable for action under Sect. 138</i>	<i>No. of properties connected</i>	<i>No. of properties not connected</i>
Bodffordd	1954	23	23	—
Pentre Uchaf, Llanfairpwll	1954	16	15	1
Newborough, Sect. I	1954	66	60	6
Brynsiencyn	1954	43	41	2
Dwyran	1954	24	23	1
Llanddaniel	1954	37	35	2
Holland Arms and Llangaffo	1955	20	20	—
Newborough, Sect. II	1955	6	6	—
Malltraeth	1955	18	18	—
Cemaes and Tregele	1955	87	84	3
Llanfechell	1955	27	27	—
Ty Croes	1955	38	37	1
Pencarnisiog	1955	18	18	—
Llangaffo, Sect. II	1956	13	13	—
Gwalchmai Uchaf and Dothan	1956	19	19	—
Trefdraeth, Bodorgan and Hermon	1956	13	13	—
Llanfairpwll, Sect. I	1957	10	10	—
Amlwch, Sect. I	1956	12	11	1
Llandyfrydog	1956	2	1	1
Llanddeusant	1957	34	29	5
Llanfigael	1957	3	3	—
Llanfwrog	1957	13	12	1
Llanfachraeth and Llanynghenedl	1957	39	35	4
Llanfalog	1957	10	10	—
Aberffraw	1957	17	17	—
Bodedern	1957	49	47	2
Llanerchymedd	1957	88	74	14
Llanfairpwll, Sect. II	1958	8	8	—
Bodorgan School to A5	1958	9	8	1
Rhostrehwfa—Corn Hir	1958	8	6	2
Cefn Uchaf—Tai Lawr	1959	6	6	—
Glanrafon	1959	16	14	2
Carmel—Trefor	1959	11	9	2
Bryngwran and Capel Gwyn	1959	30	27	3
Caergeiliog	1959	13	12	1
Holyhead	1959/60	9	7	2
Llanfairpwll, Sect. III	1960	62	18	44
Gwalchmai	1960	30	26	4
Gaeuwrwen	1960	20	16	4
Llandegfan	1962	17	10	7
Amlwch, Sect. II	1962	17	8	9
Pentraeth	1962	2	—	2
TOTALS		1,003	876	127

The figures in the column 'No. of properties considered suitable for action . . .' vary from year to year. This is due to deletions (for instance when two houses are converted into one or houses are closed voluntarily by the owner) or additions (as when a house listed for demolition is reconstructed and connected to the main supply of water). Many of the houses in the 'not connected' column are awaiting sanction for Improvement Grants, while others are vacant and therefore not actionable.

Well Water Supplies

Since the County Council took over the public wells on 1st October, 1954, 29 have been closed for various reasons and replaced by main piped supplies.

Many public wells are gradually falling into disuse in districts as an increasing number of houses connect to local authority main water supplies. The number of public wells stands at 330, which includes some of those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The work of routine inspection of the wells is carried out jointly with the Water Department Inspectors.

Special visits are made on receipt of complaints and any repairs or renewals are put in hand as soon as possible.

In districts where it is not expected to lay main supplies in the foreseeable future, works of improvement are being carried out on public wells as occasion arises.

I WYNN JONES."

Food Hygiene Regulations

No prosecutions were instituted by the council under the above regulations during 1962. Liaison is maintained with the sanitary authorities whereby any apparent infringements of the regulations observed by members of the council's staff are brought to the notice of the public health inspector of the district concerned.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1962 :

Beaumaris Borough Council

As a result of the formal approval to the council's proposals for the improvement of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal System in the Borough, instructions were given for final documents to be prepared for an early start to be made in view of the urgency of this matter.

Unfortunately preparation of the necessary documents has been rather prolonged and the year closed with the possibility of tenders being invited in early Spring 1963.

The council's heavy financial burden in respect of this scheme has been very much relieved by the offer of the Anglesey County Council to make a grant towards the scheme under S.56, Local Government Act, 1958, and the council are most appreciative of this assistance.

Aethwy Rural District Council.

Malltraeth, Bethel and Hermon.—This scheme is under construction and it is hoped to complete it by the end of 1963.

Gaerwen and Holland Arms.—This scheme came into operation in July, 1962, and a high percentage of properties have connected to it.

Llanfairpwll Upper Village and Dwyran.—At Llanfairpwll work was completed during the year and about 30 properties connected. Work continued during the year on the Dwyran scheme and completion is expected by the end of January 1963.

Llandegfan.—The council's Consulting Engineers continue to prepare a scheme for this parish and further work has been done on deciding the site for the treatment works which required revising the layout of the sewers.

Llangaffo.—The Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme on the proposed sewerage of this village and their report is expected shortly.

Pentraeth and Llangoed.—Initial surveys for the preparation of schemes for these villages also have been carried out.

The extent to which the rural district is provided with mains drainage is that the villages of Newborough, Brynsiencyn, Llanfairpwll, Star Penmynydd, together with Gaerwen and Holland Arms are served by public sewers.

Llangefni Urban District Council.

The works functioned satisfactorily during the year. Samples of sewage effluent taken during the year were on the whole satisfactory.

Development.—The new re-lay sewer at Lon Newydd and Mill Street was completed and the new Flume Chamber and Lea Recorder unit were installed on the main trunk sewer below Mill Street.

New Connections.—Several new house connections to the new branch sewers at Rhosmeirch and Clai Road were carried out during the year.

Menai Bridge Urban District Council.

Existing schemes and works—four outfall sewers discharging into the sea.

No extensions or improvements were carried out to the sewerage system during the year. The design and schemes for the proposed new outfall sewer is in the hand of the consulting engineers.

All the built-up areas are provided with mains drainage. There are seventeen houses draining into the septic tank and 8 houses on the conservancy system.

Amlwch U.D.C.

Consulting engineers are drawing up the plans for a scheme in the Bull Bay area. Correspondence over this scheme is being carried out with the Planning Authority.

Twrcelyn R.D.C.

Penysarn.—Consulting engineers are making plans.

Benllech.—Plant completed and ready for connections.

Moelfre, Llanerchymedd and Cemaes.—Already in full operation.

Valley R.D.C.

Aberffraw.—Already in operation for some time.

Bodedern.—Already in operation for some time.

Bryngwran.—Already in operation for some time.

Bryn Du.—Already in operation for some time.

Caergeiliog.—Completed by the end of the year.

Cerrigceinwen.—In operation for some time.

Gwalchmai.—In operation for some time.

Llanddeusant.—On the point of starting construction.

Llanfaelog.—Nearing tendering stage.

Gorad.—In operation.

Bodffordd.—Completed.

Llanfachraeth.—Completed.

Llanfaethlu.—Completed.

Rhydwyn and Llanrhyddlad.—Consulting engineers reporting.

Llynfaes.—Nearing tendering stage.

Trearddur Bay.—Extension scheme in three instalments. Initial (“Cliff Area”) instalment going out to tender.

West Holyhead Joint Scheme (with Holyhead U.D.C.).—In operation.

Holyhead U.D.C.

See *West Holyhead Joint Scheme*—(with Valley R.D.C.).—In operation.

APPENDIX "A."

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1962-63

Chairman : J. F. Chadwick, Esq., M.C.

Vice-Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

The Marquess of Anglesey.

Mrs. M. A. Edwards.

*Miss I. Johnston.

Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.

Mrs. J. Morris.

Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

*Mr. Frank Bell.

Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.

*†Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes, J.P.

*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mr. R. Gray.

Mr. G. W. Gruffydd.

Mr. Owen Griffith.

Rev. J. D. Griffith.

*Dr. T. Alun Griffith, J.P.

Capt. W. Eilian Herbert.

Mr. R. Ll. Hughes.

Rev. D. R. Hughes.

Mr. O. T. L. Huws.

Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.

Mr. William Jones (Lledwigan).

Dr. Leslie W. Jones, O.B.E.

*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.

Mr. W. A. Pritchard-Jones.

Mr. R. J. Jones.

Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. W. P. Jones.

Mr. Llewelyn Lewis.

Mr. W. Charles Owen.

Mr. Hugh Pritchard, M.B.E.

Mr. Edgar Robens.

†Capt. A. Robertson, J.P.

Mr. John Roberts.

Mr. D. Thomas.

Mr. O. Ellis Thomas.

Rev. D. J. M. Williams.

Mr. D. Manley Williams.

Mr. Gordon Williams.

Mr. R. Pierce Williams.

***Prof. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.**

*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.

APPENDIX "B."

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1962

County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer.	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H. (left 31.3.62). T. A. I. Rees, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.I.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (Commenced 14.5.62)
Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers	†G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H. (Part-time) †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer	H. Levison, B.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., D.Orth.
Dental Officers	Elwyn Jones, L.D.S. H. W. Evans, B.D.S. Dr. C. M. Rolant Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Left 29.9.62)
Dental Attendants	Miss S. M. Williams. Miss M. A. Underhill. Miss G. Roberts.
Consulting Obstetricians	*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Paediatrician	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Chest Physician	*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consulting Ophthalmologists	*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeons.	*Prof. B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S.
Consulting Venereologist	*H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

*Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Mental Welfare Officers	R. J. Jones, Bryn Mein Farm, Llanfaelog. (Tel. Rhosneigr 442) H. Betts, D.P.A., 39 Pennant, Llangefni. W. A. Pretty, Fair View, Llanfairpwll. (Tel. Llanfairpwll 241).
Social Welfare Officer	Miss C. Jones.
County Health Officer	I. Wynne Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant	Horace Betts, D.P.A.
Clerical Staff	Maldwyn Jones Miss H. A. Roberts. Miss E. M. Jones. Miss O. Ll. Edwards. Miss H. Davies. Miss I. G. Hughes. Miss R. Jones. Miss M. Jones.
Deputy Ambulance Officer	W. T. Rowlands.
Administrative Assist. (Welfare)	Mrs. Gladys Griffith.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the County Council	Idris Davies, LL.B.
County Architect	N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
County Treasurer	A. I. Peake, F.I.M.T.A.
Inspector of Food and Drugs	H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A.
Public Analyst	J. G. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Children's Officer	Miss M. Rowland.
County Water Engineer	A. B. Groves, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
Health Visitors	*Mrs. G. Rowlands. *Miss E. C. Pritchard. *Miss M. C. Williams. *Miss A. Williams. *Mrs. M. E. Ll. Williams. Mrs. A. E. Jones. *Miss E. Hughes.

*Mrs. M. M. Williams (ceased 1.9.62).

*Miss M. E. Gravelle.

*Miss G. Foulkes.

*Miss E. M. Davies (Left 30.9.62).

*Miss M. E. Clarke (Commenced 3.9.62).

*Also School Nurses.

District Nurse/Midwives

Nurse C. Davies, Gesail Gam, Llanddaniel.
(Tel. Gaerwen 667).

Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris.
(Tel. Beaumaris 383).

Nurse E. M. Hughes, 7 Pennant, Llangefni.
(Tel. Llangefni 3208).

Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, New-
borough. (Tel. Newborough 213).

Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Paul, Llanfechell.
(Tel. Cemaes Bay 247).

Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel.
Holyhead 2029).

Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beau-
maris. (Tel. Beaumaris 296).

Nurse E. Parry, Haulfre, Bethesda Street,
Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396).

Nurse G. Price, Gwynant, Penrhos, Holy-
head. (Tel. Holyhead 2700).

Nurse E. Helsby Hughes, Ty'n Rhos,
Penysarn. (Tel. Amlwch 574).

Nurse S. Owen, Bodrewyn, Cleveland Ave.,
Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2578).

Nurse D. Williams, 7 Pennant, Llangetni.
(Tel. Llangefni 3208).

Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai
Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 500).
(Retired 1.9.62).

Nurse A. M. Parry, Cartref, Bodedern.
(Tel. Valley 246).

Nurse Mair Shakeshaft, Brig y Don, Ben-
llech. (Tel. Tynygongl 359).

Nurse K. Williams, Tyddyn Herbert, Llan-
erchymedd. (Tel. Amlwch 354).

Nurse E. M. Davies, Gwynant, Llangefni.
(Tel. Llangefni 3323). (Left 23.9.62).

Nurse C. E. Jones, 7 Pennant, Llangefni.
(Tel. Llangefni 3208). (Commenced
10.9.62).

OTHER STAFF

Matrons—Homes for the Aged :

Llys-y-Gwynt
Park Mount
Garreglwyd

Miss Sarah E. Williams.
Miss Ellen Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N.

Home Teacher for the Blind

Miss Dilys Jones.

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

APPENDIX "C."

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	2 p.m.	Glanrafon	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	2 p.m.	St. David's Priory	Every Wednesday
LLANGFNI	2 p.m.	Isgraig Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursday.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	Court Room	1st and 3rd Thursday
ABERFFRAW	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BEAUMARIS	The Old Gaol	1st and 3rd Thursday
CEMAES BAY	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday
GWALCHMAI	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
HOLYHEAD	St. David's Priory	2nd and 4th Thursday
LLANGFNI	Isgraig Clinic	2nd and 4th Thursday
LLANFAETHLU	Coffee House	2nd and 4th Friday
LLANFAIRPWLL	Presbyterian Church	2nd and 4th Friday
MARIANGLAS	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE	4 High Street	1st and 3rd Thursday
NEWBOROUGH	Memorial Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday
VALLEY	Court Room	2nd and 4th Monday

APPENDIX "D."

AREA POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1962

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Population</i>			<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
		<i>Census 1951</i>	<i>Census 1961</i>	<i>Mid-year 1962</i>		
Amlwch	4,494	2,700	2,910	2,940	47	43
Beaumaris	3,135	2,128	1,960	1,920	35	32
Holyhead	730	10,569	10,408	10,320	216	159
Llangefni	2,510	2,225	3,209	3,100	77	26
Menai Bridge ...	824	1,855	2,337	2,070	42	39
Urban	11,693	19,477	20,824	20,350	417	299
Aethwy	52,352	10,434	10,214	10,490	194	163
Twrcelyn	53,865	8,569	7,992	7,890	102	116
Valley	58,784	12,157	12,670	12,700	229	158
Rural	165,001	31,160	30,876	31,080	525	437
Anglesey ...	176,694	50,637	51,700	51,430	942	736

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate for</i>				
		<i>All Causes</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Respiratory Diseases</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Heart Disease</i>
Amlwch	16.0	14.6	—	1.0	3.1	6.1
Beaumaris	18.2	16.7	—	1.0	2.6	6.2
Holyhead	20.9	15.4	0.1	1.3	2.6	5.2
Llangefni	24.8	8.4	—	1.6	1.3	1.0
Menai Bridge ...	20.3	18.8	—	1.9	3.9	6.8
Urban	20.5	14.7	0.05	1.3	2.6	5.0
Aethwy	18.5	15.5	—	0.9	3.1	5.5
Twrcelyn	12.9	14.7	—	0.9	4.3	4.7
Valley	18.0	12.4	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.8
Rural	16.9	14.1	0.1	0.8	3.1	4.2
Anglesey ...	18.3	14.3	0.1	1.0	2.9	4.5

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>		<i>Stillbirths</i>		<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>
Amlwch	1	21.3	—	0.0	—	0.0
Beaumaris	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
Holyhead	3	13.9	5	22.6	—	0.0
Llangefni	2	26.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
Menai Bridge ...	1	23.8	1	23.3	—	0.0
Urban	7	16.8	6	14.2	—	0.0
Aethwy	6	30.9	2	10.2	1	5.1
Twrcelyn	3	29.4	2	19.2	—	0.0
Valley	6	26.2	6	25.5	—	0.0
Rural	15	28.6	10	18.7	1	1.9
Anglesey ...	22	23.4	16	16.7	1	1.0

*per 1,000 live births.

**per 1,000 births (live and still)

